

Defections by Chinese Red Officials Are a Rarity

By TILLMAN DURDIN
Special to The New York Times

HONG KONG, Feb. 7 — The defection to the United States of Liao Ho-shu, chargé d'affaires of the Chinese Communist Embassy in the Netherlands, is a reminder of how few in number are the Chinese Communist officials who have turned their backs on the Peking regime and sought asylum abroad.

Mr. Liao's move also emphasizes the relatively low rank of the officials who have defected. Mr. Liao is the highest so far, but even he is of only medium grade.

Since 1962 only four officials have defected. Before Mr. Liao there were Chao Fu, the security officer of Peking's embassy in Stockholm, in 1962; Tung Chih-ping, the French-language cultural officer and interpreter at the Chinese mission in Burundi, in 1964; and Miao Chen-pai, head of the commercial section of the embassy in Syria, in 1966.

All three are younger than the 46-year-old Mr. Liao and were of considerably lower official stature.

In the last two and a half years, analysts here, trying to ascertain what was happening in China, have often said that if there might be even one high-level defector, it would be a great help.

But none has turned up. Mr. Liao, whose four years of duty in the Hague without a trip home mean he did not experience the Cultural Revolution on the spot, will no doubt have much useful information to impart to the Central Intelligence Agency, but he is probably not informed on many of the inside

Peking's Indoctrination and Tight Curbs Have Limited Number to 4 Since '62.

intrigues and power plays of that upheaval.

Until the recent jolting experiences of the Cultural Revolution Chinese officials, according to all available evidence, have felt an intense sense of discipline and solidarity. This has reinforced in them the traditional disposition of most Chinese to regard their own vast and populous world as special, self-sufficient and not to be lightly abandoned for the sharply different world outside.

Controls against officials leaving China without permission have been severe, and the nature of China's boundaries has made defection unattractive and risky. The Soviet Union, which has a long frontier with China, has never seemed a safe or hospitable haven, nor have the adjacent Asian countries.

The short land border between Hong Kong and China has formidable barbed wire and other barriers and closely spaced guard posts that make overland escape from Kwangtung Province almost impossible.

Chinese officials posted abroad receive long and intense indoctrination before they leave home. Most have gone through foreign service training that includes familiarization with the system followed abroad of nev-

er going out in public except in pairs.

In any case, members of Chinese missions abroad follow a strict regimen of aloofness. They rarely leave the confines of their work areas and living quarters, and thus seldom become familiar enough with the life outside to be attracted to defection. The fact that their wives and children remain hostages back in China is another deterrent.

It is believed here that Mr. Liao faced recall and that in view of the harsh indoctrination he knew all Chinese ambassadors summoned to Peking early in the Cultural Revolution had experienced, he decided he would not undergo such an ordeal himself.

U.S. Denies Role in Liao Defection; Threat Seen to Talks With China

Flight by Diplomat Is Called Voluntary

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Washington Post Staff Writer

The State Department yesterday brushed off a protest from mainland China charging that the United States had connived at the defection of Peking's mission chief in the Hague.

The Department spokesman said that the diplomat, Liao Ho-shu, had voluntarily sought refuge here and that Peking's own radio unwittingly supported this contention. The Chinese broadcast accused Liao of treason and this, the Department said, implied that he willingly left his post.

The spokesman, Robert McCloskey, said that the United States "regrets the offensive language" directed by Peking at President Nixon and the American Government.

The Chinese had broadcast that the incident demonstrated that Mr. Nixon and his predecessor "are jackals of the same lair" and called the affair "another towering crime committed by the U.S. Government."

Talks Still On

Despite the nasty language, McCloskey said that the Government expects the Sino-American talks in Warsaw to resume on their scheduled date of Feb. 20.

Liao, who has been described as a key figure in Peking's European espionage network, turned himself in to Dutch police on Jan. 24 and was flown here, presumably for lengthy questioning by the Central Intelligence Agency, on Tuesday.

The United States had strong diplomatic words for Peru and its President, Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado yesterday.

On Thursday, the Peruvian declared that the International Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), owed his government \$690.5 million, charging that it had been operating for 45 years in Peru without a legal title.

Peru has expropriated IPC's oil fields and the General's statement was apparently designed to bolster a claim that Peru need not pay a penny in compensation.

The State Department said that Velasco's speech "does not appear to be leading to a resolution of the problem in accordance with international law."

The statement suggested that Velasco has no intention of giving IPC a chance to defend its titles in court.

IPC President James Dean has flown back to Lima in another effort to settle the dispute.

[Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported President Rene Barrientos of Bolivia expressed support for Peru yesterday, saying "Peru can be sure that we are observing her problems with the greatest sympathy and solidarity..."]

The Department also turned its attention to some internal worries. Secretary of State William P. Rogers issued a circular apparently aimed at reassuring officials who fear they are losing ground to Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs.

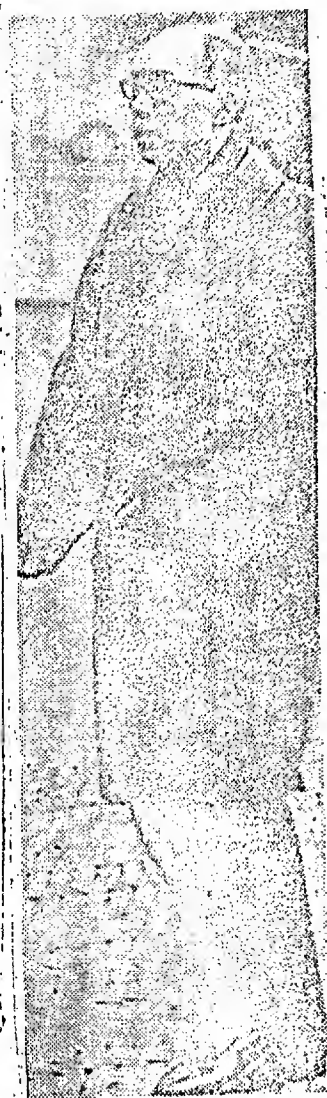
'Principal Adviser'

The circular said that Mr. Nixon has "affirmed" that Rogers is "his principal foreign policy adviser" and spelled out the Department's role in the strengthened National Security Council.

Rogers observed that State Department aides will head a new NSC Under Secretaries Committee and various NSC groups cutting across several agencies. However, what appears to be the key NSC committee, a "Review Group," will be chaired by Kissinger.

Rogers had more soothing words for another contentious faction, correspondents who regularly cover his Department. He turned up at the daily briefing to say that he values news conferences and hopes to hold "reasonably regular" ones, suggesting that once a month would fill that bill. The Secretary said he would begin this series after his return from Europe with Mr. Nixon and that he planned to meet newsmen even more frequently when he had something special to impart.

Rogers quipped that "I wanted to come into the room where State Department policy is made." He also announced that he was keeping spokesman McCloskey on in his post.



United Press International

LIAO HO-SHU

... Peking defector

Demand for Envoy's Return Adds Strains

By Stanley Karnow

Washington Post Foreign Service

HONG KONG, Feb. 7—Peking's demand that the United States hand back a senior Chinese Communist diplomatic defector now in Washington may jolt—and possibly jeopardize—the Sino-American ambassadorial talks scheduled to open in Warsaw on Feb. 20.

This is the view of analysts here following a statement yesterday by Peking's Foreign Ministry, charging that the U.S. and the Netherlands governments had "deliberately engineered" the defection of Liao Ho-shu, the former Chinese charge d'affaires in the Hague.

Unless the envoy is returned to Chinese Communist authorities, the statement "solemnly" warned, the U.S. and Dutch governments must be held responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Protest to Envoy

A hint that the forthcoming Sino-American meeting may be affected by the incident has been seen by Western analysts in Peking's disclosure that its charge d'affaires in Warsaw, Chen Tung, had lodged a "strong protest" with Walter Stoessel Jr., the U.S. Ambassador to Poland.

While they consider it unlikely that Peking will go so far as to postpone the Warsaw meeting, these analysts speculate that Chinese representatives could devote an inordinate amount of time at the session to the Liao case.

This is the first time since the Korean War armistice negotiations, when they argued for the return of their prisoners of war, that the Chinese have issued a public protest against the defection of one of their officials.

Reaction Studied

Several specialists here believe, however, that the Chinese plan to attend the Warsaw ambassadorial talks but are currently complaining largely in reaction to the State Department's public confirmation last Tuesday that Liao had reached the United States.

These specialists suggest that Peking might have ignored the incident had not the State Department spokesman, Robert McCloskey, announced on Feb. 4 that Liao's request for political asylum in the United States was "under consideration."

On earlier occasions, Washington has avoided giving immediate prominence to Chinese defectors, and Peking has kept silent.

A Chinese diplomat who fled his embassy in Syria in July 1966, for example, was covertly held for more than a month before exposure, and has never been mentioned by Peking.

At the same time, China experts in Hong Kong submit, Peking may be reacting vigorously in the Liao case in an effort to demonstrate both to the Chinese population and Communists around the world that it is not softening despite its scheduled meeting with U.S. "imperialists" in Warsaw.

Within recent weeks, official Chinese propagandists have been directing an unprecedented campaign of invective against the Nixon Administration, apparently to emphasize that Peking is not diluting its revolutionary objectives.

It is thought, too, that Peking's unusually open response to Liao's defection may reflect the fact that he is the most important diplomat to reject the Communists since they took over China in 1949.

Other Defectors

Before him, the most important diplomat to defect to the United States was Miao Chen-pai, an Arab specialist who fled from the Peking Embassy in Damascus in July 1966. Among other information, Miao was able to tell U.S. interrogators in Washington that Peking was anxious to avoid becoming directly entangled in the Vietnam War.

Two years earlier, a low-ranking language expert, Tung Chi-ping, defected to the United States from the Chinese legation in Burundi.

In its protest statement yesterday, Peking also referred to the "kidnaping" in 1959 of Chang Chien-yu, then a Chinese consulate official in Bombay.

Other Chinese defectors have included a cook, an acrobat, a piano player and the celebrated violinist Ma Sutsung, former president of the Chinese Academy of Music, who now lives in Bethesda.

Reliable sources here say there is no firm evidence to indicate that the wife and two children of Liao Ho Shu, The Hague defector, managed to escape to Hong Kong. It is assumed that Liao's family is being held hostage in Peking.

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Liao's Return To Peking by U.S. Doubted

By the Associated Press

An official United States source said today it was not likely that this country would comply with a request from Communist China for the return of Liao Ho-shu. He is a high ranking Chinese diplomat who defected to the United States in the Netherlands.

Liao's plea for political asylum here is still under consideration, it was said.

The incident aroused some speculation that the Feb. 20 talks between U.S. and Red China representatives in Warsaw would be called off as the result of Peking's indignation.

However, American officials said they doubt that this incident will interfere with the Warsaw meeting. It is considered most likely that the session will take place although it is likely that the Chinese Communist representative will use it to strongly protest American asylum for a man who created a "grave anti-China incident."

A note handed to U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel Jr. in Warsaw was described by the New China News Agency as a strong protest from the Chinese Communist foreign ministry.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

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FEB 7 1969

China asks U.S. return defector

By Mark Gayn

Daily News Foreign Service

HONG KONG — The affair of a Chinese turncoat diplomat now seeking asylum in the United States Friday took a new turn. Peking demanded that he be "handed over" to it and threatened dire consequences if he is not.

In the last 72 hours, China has filed formal protests with both the United States and with The Netherlands, where the defector, Liao Ho-shu, served as charge d'affaires until he decided to "seek free-
dom."



The protest to the United States, delivered by the Chinese embassy in Warsaw to U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel Jr., was couched in vigorous prose. It accused the Central Intelligence Agency of having "carried off" the defector to the United States, and described this as "a grave anti-China incident deliberately engineered by the United States government."

IT ADDED that the affair was "another towering crime" committed by the Americans in their "scheme to incite" personnel of Chinese foreign missions to betray their country.

Another defector, Chang Chien-yu, a member of the Chinese consulate in Bombay, was said to have been "kidnaped" in 1959.

In a statement released in Peking Friday, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said the two governments, American and Dutch, "must be held responsible for all the grave consequences" if they do not surrender Liao to Peking.

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U.S. Is Silent on Red Chinese Defection

By the Associated Press

State Department officials are keeping silent on the mystery surrounding the defection of high-ranking Chinese Communist diplomat Liao Ho-chu.

Robert J. McCloskey, depart-

ment spokesman, refused to say how the defection came about, when the U.S. government entered the picture on what agency was involved.

Liao, who was in charge of the

Chinese Communist embassy at The Hague when he defected in the Netherlands 11 days ago, came to the United States yesterday.

Speculation was the defection of the 46-year-old diplomat might have been related to the "cultural revolution" which has shaken Communist China for years.

It was reported, but not officially confirmed, that Liao has a family inside Communist China or in Hong Kong.

A report from a Hong Kong newspaper said the Chinese Communist government had sent two investigators to Cairo and European points to check on Liao's defection. There was no explanation why they would go

It was presumed in Hong Kong the Communist Chinese wanted to determine if the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the Chinese Nationalists or the Russians assisted Liao or encouraged him to defect.

Liao had been in The Hague almost six years.

McCloskey would not describe Liao's professional specialty in the diplomatic service and declined to say whether U.S. agents had contacted him at The Hague.

Neither would he specify what agency was in charge of Liao's custody, saying only "various agencies of the government are looking after his interests."

McCloskey said it probably could be stated Liao was "under protective custody."

Defecting Chinese Spy Arrives in U.S.

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Washington Post Staff Writer

A diplomat described as one of mainland China's ranking spies in Europe was brought to the United States yesterday from the Hague.

The arrival of Liao Ho Shu, Peking's charge d'affaires in the Netherlands until his defection eleven days ago, was disclosed by the State Department in a cryptic announcement.

The Department said that Liao, 46, had asked for asylum here and that his request is under consideration. He was described only as the highest ranking Chinese ever to defect to the United States, a native of Hunan Province who came to the Hague in April, 1963.

The State Department spokesman, Robert McCloskey, declined to say where Liao arrived and whether he was being questioned by the Central Intelligence Agency. However, he did add that Liao was under "protective custody" in an undisclosed place.

European sources filled in some of the missing picture. They said that the Hague is the center of China's espionage network in Europe and that Liao, as the former mission chief, is a storehouse of intelligence information.

Several months ago, it is thought, he fell out of favor with his superiors in Peking. His own Embassy subordinates were said to be shadowing Liao and he was finally cut off from sensitive material.

An order for his recall was issued from Peking and he was faced with a terrible dilemma. He was afraid to go back but his wife was still in China.

At this point, it is said, Rumanian agents in China came

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to the rescue and smuggled Liao's wife into Hong Kong.

On the night of January 24, Liao slipped his shadows and turned himself in at a Dutch police station, saying only, "I no longer want to work for my government."

He was taken to a secret place in the Netherlands by the Dutch Ministry of Justice. It is thought that the Ministry of Interior also questioned him.

American officials in Holland were notified of Liao's defection and he was presumably interrogated by CIA agents there.

Last week, the new Chinese charge protested to the Dutch Foreign Ministry, claiming that the Netherlands Government had connived in Liao's breakaway.

There is speculation in Europe that Liao was going to be made the scapegoat for another mysterious incident two years ago in the Hague. In July of 1966, four Chinese technicians snatched an injured comrade from a Dutch hospital and brought him to Peking's compound. The next day, the embassy announced his death. The New China News Agency was later to say that the man had killed himself, leaping from a window.

The victim and his companions were ostensibly in the for a welding conference. However, a Yugoslav newspaper, the Zagreb Vjesnik, reported that the man had been in touch with the CIA. It said that his connection came to light when the Dutch discovered 116 packages of radioactive material in the port of Amsterdam, packages destined for China from Switzerland.

The incident badly bruised Chinese-Dutch relations. The body snatchers were penned in the compound for nearly six months before they were permitted to leave.

If defector Liao was to be tagged with responsibility for this clumsy affair, he had good reason to decide he no longer wanted "to work for my government."

Chinese Defector, In U.S., Asks Refuge



United Press International

Liao Ho-shu

by JUAN de ONIS

al to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The highest-ranking Chinese Communist diplomat to defect to the United States arrived under tight security today from the Netherlands and requested political asylum, the State Department announced.

The diplomat, Liao Ho-shu, defected Jan. 24 in The Hague from his post as chargé d'affaires, or acting head of the Chinese Embassy in the Netherlands. He turned himself over to the Dutch police and

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CHINESE, IN U.S., ASKS FOR ASYLUM

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

asked to go to the United States.

Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, said Mr. Liao was being held in "protective custody" pending a decision on his request for asylum.

Mr. McCloskey refused to say if United States agents had been in contact with Mr. Liao before his defection, how he was flown to the United States, or where he was being held.

United States officials said that little was known about the 46-year-old diplomat, who had been attached to the Chinese Embassy in The Hague since April, 1963.

There was lively interest among diplomatic and intelligence specialists on China, however, about what Mr. Liao might disclose under interrogation. Because of his relatively high diplomatic rank, it was thought likely that Mr. Liao had an intelligence background.

China specialists noted that Mr. Liao survived the purge of many senior diplomats that began in late 1966 as part of the Cultural Revolution, directed against elements of Chinese so-

ciety considered susceptible to "counterrevolutionary" Western influences.

The last defection of a Chinese Communist diplomat to the United States was that of Miao Chen-Pai, a third secretary at the Chinese Embassy in Damascus, Syria, in 1966.

His interrogation is reported to have provided little of "hard" intelligence value, but gave a picture of quiet disaffection among many younger, educated Chinese with the rigidities of the Communist system even before the height of the Cultural Revolution.

The interrogation of Mr. Liao was expected, in accordance with past practice, to be conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The motives for his defection have not been established, although there was speculation among officials here that Mr. Liao may have been recalled to China and saw little future for himself there.

The State Department spokesman said he could not confirm press reports either that Mr. Liao's family was still in China or that it had fled to Hong Kong.

The defection was a source not only of intelligence interest but also of potential diplomatic embarrassment, in view of the scheduled resumption of contacts between United States and Chinese Communist representatives in Warsaw on Feb. 20.

CHICAGO, ILL.
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FEB 5 1969

Red China Defector Liao Arrives in U.S.

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Feb. 4—Liao Ho-shu, described by the state department as the highest ranking Red Chinese defector in history, arrived in the United States today.

Liao, 46, was in charge of the Red Chinese embassy in the Netherlands in the absence of the regular ambassador. He defected 11 days ago, telling Dutch officials he wanted asylum in the United States.

Robert J. McCloskey, state department spokesman, said the request is under consideration but refused to discuss details of Liao's case, including his reasons for defecting.

Usually Handled By CIA

The central intelligence agency usually handles such matters. The CIA has a number of hideouts around the country where, it was assumed, Liao would be questioned at length.

McCloskey said Liao was under protective custody and that "various agencies" were interested in the case. He refused to say whether American officials questioned Liao while he was given temporary refuge by the Dutch, but it seems likely such contact was made before Liao's trip to the United States could be approved.

If Liao is handled as earlier high-ranking defectors have been, nothing ever will be heard of him. He would assume a new identity somewhere in the west and would be guarded by the CIA, possibly for years.

Reports of Family

There were unconfirmed



Liao Ho-shu

press reports that Liao has a family, either on the Chinese mainland or in Hong Kong.

McCloskey also refused to discuss Liao's specialty—whether intelligence, economics, or politics—except to note that he was a veteran diplomat. Liao had been at The Hague for six years.

Chinese embassies in the west, while ostensibly devoted primarily to trade matters, include a heavy complement of intelligence specialists directing spy networks.

There were reports from the Netherlands Sunday that Liao had left during the week-end and had gone to the headquarters of the CIA in Bonn to be interrogated on Chinese spying activities in western Europe. American officials in West Germany denied this.

PEKING DIPLOMAT ARRIVES IN U.S. ASKING ASYLUM

By the Associated Press

A high-ranking Chinese Communist diplomat, Liao Ho-chu, who defected in the Netherlands 10 days ago, arrived in the United States today, the State Department said.

He has requested asylum in the United States and "his request is under consideration," a spokesman said.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey refused to say whether U.S. officials had contacted Liao at The Hague. The Central Intelligence Agency ordinarily has responsibility for handling such matters, however, and there appeared to be no doubt that some contact was made with him before he was assured entry to the United States.

The 46-year-old diplomat was in charge of the Red Chinese embassy in the Netherlands in the absence of the regular ambassador.

Peking Envoy-Defector Believed to Be in U.S.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — The Red Chinese envoy who defected in The Netherlands is believed to be in the United States.

Dutch officials said Liao Ho-shu, who was temporary charge d'affaires in the Hague, was flown to Bonn last week for interrogation by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency about Chinese spying activities in Western Europe. The Dutch said they expected Liao to be flown to the United States yesterday. West German officials and U.S. sources in Bonn said yesterday they did not know where he was.

Liao, the first Red Chinese diplomat known to have gone to the West, took refuge with the Dutch on Jan. 24.

On one of his routine visits to the Dutch Foreign Ministry several months ago, Liao indicated he wanted to defect as soon as his wife and children were safely out of China. He told the Dutch he had been ordered home to account for the death in the Hague in 1966 of a Chinese scientist said to have sold a secret nerve gas formula to U.S.

Dutch officials approached Romanian diplomats because they have good contacts in Peking. A few weeks ago at a reception at the Romanian Embassy, Liao indicated that his family was safe in Hong Kong.

Justice Minister C.H.F. de Jong is said to have told the parliamentary committee for justice and foreign affairs that he knows an unbelievable story. The minister said the government did not seek intelligence from Liao because it feared retaliatory measures against the Dutch charge d'affaires in Peking.

Members of parliament and



LIAO HO-SHU

high government officials say the Chinese legation in the Hague has been an important terminal in one of the Chinese spy networks. They said Liao's defection would force the Chinese to revamp their West European espionage setup.

The Chinese scientist whose death Peking reportedly wanted Liao to explain was Hsu Tsut-sai, a rocket expert visiting the Netherlands for an industrial congress. He was found injured outside the Chinese Embassy and was taken to a hospital with a fractured skull and spinal injuries. One report said Hsu had been hit by a car, another that he had been thrown out a window.

Chinese agents abducted him from the hospital and took him to the legation where he died on July 16, 1966. Liao participated in the abduction but could not be prosecuted because he had diplomatic immunity. There has been no explanation why Peking waited more than two years before summoning Liao home to report.

Peking Envoy Who Defected Coming to U.S.

The Hague, Feb. 2 (AP)—The first top diplomat of Red China to defect to the West is going to the United States, Dutch government officials said today.

He is Liao Ho-shu, former charge d'affaires here, who quit the Chinese legation and won asylum in the Netherlands Jan. 24.

The informants said Liao has moved from The Hague to the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Bonn to be interrogated about Chinese spying in Western Europe.

They added that the Romanian Embassy here played a part in Liao's defection, which came after he got confirmation that his wife and two children had fled from Red China to Hong Kong.

Justice Minister C. H. F. Polak indicated to the Parliamentary Committee for Justice and Foreign Affairs last Thursday that Liao was about to leave the protection of Dutch security officials.

The Dutch radio had reported Liao quit after being ordered home to account for the death here in 1966 of a Chinese scientist, Hsu Tsu-tsai, said to have sold a secret nerve gas formula to U.S. agents.

Chinese Defecto

By Antony Terry

London Sunday Times

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1—A Chinese diplomat who asked the Dutch government for political asylum nine days ago is now thought to be one of the West's biggest international spy catches in several years.

Liao Ho-shu, 46, described as a senior member of China's espionage system, is reported en route to the United States to evade Chinese from Peking's legation at The Hague who had orders to kidnap him.

The Dutch say officially that day Liao, who was acting charge d'affairs in the Chinese Legation at The Hague, has been "asked to go to a location where he will be safe from reprisals." This is an oblique reference to a sensational incident at The Hague in 1966 when a visiting Chinese engineer was snatched from a hospital x-ray table, where he had been taken after receiving mysterious injuries, by a group of Chinese "friends." A

massive protest against Liao's flight, saying they had "incontrovertible proof" that it was an "anti-Chinese action deliberately planned and carried out by The Netherlands government after long preparation."

It is understood that the immediate reason for Liao's flight may have been a recent

been tailing the Chinese who have been trying desperately to discover Liao's whereabouts. At the same time, diplomat observers have discovered that all the staff of the Chinese Legation have left their families in China—presumably to discourage defection. Liao has a wife and two children in China.

Dutch Report Defection of Peking's Top Envoy

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP)—The top Chinese diplomat in The Hague has defected and won temporary asylum in the Netherlands, the Dutch Justice Ministry said Friday.

The Dutch radio said in a broadcast report that he quit the Peking regime after being ordered home to account for the death here of a Chinese scientist, said to have sold a secret nerve gas formula to American agents.

The Justice Ministry said Liao Ho Shu, temporary charge d'affaires to the Netherlands, asked and was granted permission for a limited stay in the country. There was no word on when Liao defected, but the ministry said he had left The Hague for an unannounced destination.

Replaced Expelled Aide

Liao was second secretary here for three years before taking over for Charge d'Affaires Li En-chiu in July, 1966. The Dutch government expelled Li after the Chinese abducted the scientist, Hsu Tsu-tsai, from a hospital where he lay critically injured and took him to their legation where he died.

The Dutch broadcast gave no details on Liao's

role in the affair or of his reported recall order.

The death of Hsu, a rocket expert visiting the Netherlands for a congress on welding techniques, touched off an international barrage of spy charges and countercharges.

In 1966, a book by three Dutch newsmen said Hsu had given an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency a microfilmed formula for a fatal nerve gas developed by a Polish scientist and spirited to the Netherlands by a Chinese double agent.

The book, "The Chinese Affair," said The Hague was the terminus of a major Chinese spy line in Europe.

Fall Caused Injuries

Hsu was found sprawled on a sidewalk outside the Peking legation on July 16, 1966. He was taken to a hospital with a skull fracture and spinal injuries. Some reports said he had been run down by a car and others that he had been thrown out a window.

An official Dutch investigator said the injuries were suffered in "a fall, premeditated or not."

As Hsu was being wheeled into an operating room, four Chinese appeared and took him back



Liao Ho Shu

(AP Wirephoto)

to the legation. The Dutch called that a violation of rules of diplomacy and ordered the expulsion of Li, the charge d'affaires.

Red China retaliated by declaring Li's Dutch counterpart in Peking unwelcome. It charged the Dutch were acting under U.S. orders and that "the death of Hsu Tsu-tsai has been caused by the activities of secret U.S. agents and their accomplices who persuaded him to defect."

Peking's New China News Agency said Hsu, "incited by U.S. agents to desert and betray his country," had been injured by jumping from the building in an attempt to run away.